The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 48. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FERUARY 26, 1873. NO. 9.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	35 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLEC. TIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office forsaerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hillstreet Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. BRUCE PETRIKIN. | M. D. MASSEY. | M. M. M'NEIL

PETRIKIN, MASSEY & M'NEIL, Attorney's-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 309, Hill street. [dec.17-3mos.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWNON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

P. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71–6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov.27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

County Finances.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Huntingdon County, from the 1st day of January, 1872, to the 6th day of January 1873.

RECEIVED

From S. J. Cloyd, Esq., late Treasurer:

Balance in his hands at last settlement and including Bank tax ..... $ 3057 13

County tax from the several Collectors as follows:

Hopewell	1868	Solomon Lynn	$100 49
Walker	"	John Lee	279 05
Alexandria	1869	William Christy	31 81
Carbon	"	Sheriff Neely	155 05
Henderson	"	John Nighswine	125 35
Jackson	"	Joseph Colobine	155 32
Juniata	"	Wm. Geissinger	5 32
Shirley	"	Benjamin Davis	120 21
Brady	1870	Aquilla Long	85 22
Barree	"	Jonas Brooks	117 77
Broad Top	"	Samuel G. Miller	7 00
Coalmont	"	Thomas Estep	1 77
Huntingdon	"	Alexander Carman	55 21
Shirley	"	Jonathan Doyle	111 78
Tell	"	Samuel Waters	10 50
West	"	John Henderson	882 44
Alexandria	1871	T. D. Walker	187 36
Barree	"	Shadrack Chaney	617 95
Brady	"	Barlets Ely	295 00
Broad Top	"	W. T. Pearson	55 73
Carbon	"	John Canty	276 79
Cass	"	Jesse Shore	241 80
Cassville	"	Isaac Ashton	29 00
Clay	"	Charles Corbin	178 50
Coalmont	"	G. Reiferer	71 00
Dublin	"	James Appleby	286 46
Franklin	"	Hays Hamilton	1146 17
Henderson	"	John Wartel	268 99
Hopewell	"	John W. Russel	78 82
Huntingdon	"	Grafins Miller	286 46
Jackson	"	John N. Oaks	606 65
Juniata	"	Adin Dean	102 00
Lincoln	"	Eli P. Brumbaugh	210 00
Morris	"	Tobias Foreman	188 50
Mapleton	"	M. L. Rex	60 00
Orbisonia	"	William Harper	75 50
Oneida	"	Joseph M'Cracken	67 57
Penn	"	Christian Fouse	282 15
Porter	"	R. A. Laird	1025 61
Shirley	"	Shiuel Isenberg	373 09
Shirleysburg	"	G. Harvey	166 23
Springfield	"	Elihu Brown	218 60
Tell	"	Samuel Widney	220 10
Three Springs	"	G. Hester	54 97
Tod	"	Isaac Curfman	10 50
Union	"	David L. Smith	241 68
Warriorsm'k	"	Wm. Addleman	1464 57
Walker	"	Daniel Protzman	857 80
West	"	R. M. Hewett	2010 00
Alexandria	1872	A. W. Kenyon, Treasurer	251 33
Barree	"	.....	935 25
Brady	"	.....	908 84
Broad Top	"	.....	147 92
Carbon	"	.....	537 21
Cass	"	.....	538 18
Cassville	"	.....	88 62
Clay	"	.....	419 32
Cromwell	"	.....	806 22
Coalmont	"	.....	71 94
Dublin	"	.....	283 11
Franklin	"	.....	2487 32
Henderson	"	.....	362 57
Hopewell	"	.....	218 31
Huntingdon	"	.....	3666 37
Jackson	"	.....	1325 77
Juniata	"	.....	152 90
Lincoln	"	.....	373 56
Morris	"	.....	987 83
Mapleton	"	.....	115 92
Mt. Union	"	.....	374 72
Orbisonia	"	.....	158 95
Oneida	"	.....	353 48
Penn	"	.....	921 16
Porter	"	.....	1623 18
Shirley	"	.....	1088 92
Shirleysburg	"	.....	214 88
Springfield	"	.....	373 98
Tell	"	.....	285 79
ThreeSprings	"	.....	77 98
Tod	"	.....	323 21
Union	"	.....	329 27
Warriorsm'k	"	.....	1836 87
Walker	"	.....	680 90
West	"	.....	1697 43

Received on delinquent list in the hands of Justices, county tax as follows:

Alexandria	1872	George B. Young	87 67
Barree	"	Thomas Stewart	137 90
Carbon	"	John Canty	230 00
Cass	"	Henry Taylor	67 96
Clay	"	Eli Shore	78 42
Cromwell	"	John B. Shenefelt	35 00
Franklin	"	John M. Lesch	70 00
Henderson	"	Jesse Henry	87 50
Hopewell	"	George W. Putt	55 77
Hunt. W. W.	"	Peter Swoope	275 00
Hunt. E. W.	"	John O. Murray	325 15
Jackson	"	J. L. M'Elwain	189 00
Juniata	"	A. B. Shenefelt	52 14
Lincoln	"	Harris Richardson	48 03
Morris	"	J. S. Lytle	266 30
Mt. Union	"	Jacob M'Intyre	100 11
Oneida	"	Henry Wilson	84 99
Penn	"	J. Hadley	262 39
Porter	"	George B. Young	547 34
Shirley	"	R. Colegate	260 62
Springfield	"	Samuel Weight	75 93
Tell	"	J. G. M'Clure	81 68
Tod	"	Jonathan Evans	66 60
Union	"	R. F. Glasgow	57 00
Warriorsm'k	"	D. R. Fry	206 06
Walker	"	A. States	88 10
West	"	James Thompson	1067 15

Received State tax from the several Collectors as follows:

Hopewell	1868	Solomon Lynn	8 42
Alexandria	1869	William Christy	3 42
Carbon	"	Sheriff Neely	5 51
Jackson	"	Joseph Colobine	25 64
Juniata	"	Wm. Geissinger	2 22
Shirley	"	Benjamin Davis	30 39
Barree	1870	Jonas Brooks	90 95
Coalmont	"	Thomas Estep	2 75
Shirley	"	Jonathan Doyle	32 12
Tell	"	Samuel Waters	13 94
West	"	John Henderson	91 56
Alexandria	1871	T. D. Walker	33 75
Barree	"	Shadrack Chaney	66 40
Brady	"	Barlets Ely	30 60
Broad Top	"	W. T. Pearson	7 02
Carbon	"	John Canty	15 09
Cass	"	Jesse Shore	14 28
Dublin	"	James Appleby	28 41
Franklin	"	Hays Hamilton	152 28
Henderson	"	John Wartel	26 68
Hopewell	"	J. W. Russel	10 80
Jackson	"	John N. Oaks	123 95
Orbisonia	"	Wm. Harper	7 63
Oneida	"	J. M'Cracken	24 56
Huntingdon	"	Grafins Miller	302 92
Porter	"	R. A. Laird	91 98
Shirleysburg	"	G. Harvey	15 29
Springfield	"	Elihu Brown	40 18
Tell	"	Samuel Widney	85 64
ThreeSprings	"	G. Hester	4 41
Tod	"	Isaac Curfman	59 80
Union	"	David L. Smith	21 44
Warriorsm'k	"	W. Addleman	110 09
Walker	"	Daniel Protzman	26 80
West	"	R. M. Hewett	100 60
Alexandria	1872	A. W. Kenyon, Treasurer	25 33
Barree	"	.....	49 87
Brady	"	.....	51 12
Broad Top	"	.....	9 52
Carbon	"	.....	16 21
Cass	"	.....	23 58
Cassville	"	.....	10 46
Clay	"	.....	26 62
Cromwell	"	.....	48 80
Coalmont	"	.....	90
Dublin	"	.....	19 24
Franklin	"	.....	144 16
Henderson	"	.....	21 76
Hopewell	"	.....	15 55
Hunt. W. W.	"	.....	187 24
Hunt. E. W.	"	.....	443 03
Jackson	"	.....	95 97
Juniata	"	.....	10 74
Lincoln	"	.....	29 07
Morris	"	.....	60 71
Mapleton	"	.....	1 52
Mt. Union	"	.....	21 39
Orbisonia	"	.....	17 00
Oneida	"	.....	24 61
Penn	"	.....	55 97
Porter	"	.....	91 39
Shirley	"	.....	71 83
Shirleysburg	"	.....	15 74
Springfield	"	.....	34 51
Tell	"	.....	31 92
ThreeSprings	"	.....	4 99
Tod	"	.....	55 77
Union	"	.....	15 78
Warriorsm'k	"	.....	158 07
Walker	"	.....	17 84
West	"	.....	69 12

Received State tax on delinquent list in the hands of Justices, as follows:

Alexandria	1872	George B. Young	7 99
Cass	"	Henry Taylor	6 83
Clay	"	Eli Shore	5 26
Cromwell	"	J. B. Shenefelt	3 00
Franklin	"	John M. Lesch	3 00
Henderson	"	Jesse Henry	5 09
Hopewell	"	George W. Putt	2 55
Juniata	"	A. B. Shenefelt	3 25
Lincoln	"	Harris Richardson	2 10
Morris	"	J. L. Lytle	6 73
Mt. Union	"	Jacob M'Intyre	3 08
Oneida	"	Henry Wilson	1 42
Penn	"	J. Hadley	18 80
Shirley	"	R. Colegate	7 60
Springfield	"	Samuel Weight	6 08
Tell	"	J. G. M'Clure	5 00
West	"	James Thompson	46 65
County tax on unseated land			826 01
Bounty			122 36
School			217 22
Road			158 71
Sheriff Houck, fines collected by him			38 00
M. M. M'Neil, fines and jury fees			12 00
" " for old stove			1 50
Part of judgment vs. John Nighswine			27 50
Fines and costs received by Treasurer			175 10
Redemption on unseated lands			182 56
Total			$54154 23

EXPENDED.

On Commonwealth prosecutions paid to Pros. Att'y., Proth'y., Shff., witnesses..	1668 25
Constables for making returns, elections, fees, &c.,	977 57
Grand and traverse jurors, court crier, tip staves, &c.,	4636 05
Judges, inspectors and clerks of elections	1856 64
Assessors for making assessments and registry lists	942 50
Inquisitions on dead bodies	116 55
Road and bridge views	498 48
Road across Shade Mountain in full	600 00

Road Damages, as follows:

L. Hoover, Penn township	236 00
Jacob Hoover, Penn	61 00
Isaiah Reynolds, Cass	50 00
John Reynolds, Cass	27 00
J. B. Moreland, Clay	20 00
Elijah Gorsuch, Oneida	75 00
Joshua Gorsuch, Oneida	15 00
Dr. A. McPherren, Franklin	375 00
William Lincoln, Walker	88 00
R. W. Given, Walker	38 00
Dr. W. P. McNite, Shirley	324 40
W. Norris, Penn	134 00
M. C. Walker	297 71

Bounty Tax on Unseated Lands.

Joseph Park, Cass township	14 18
Henry Taylor, Cass	85 45
J. W. Weaver, Hopewell	14 18

County Finances.

Road Tax on Unseated Lands.

J. W. Weaver, Hopewell township	13 30
Philip Gosnell, Cass	29 43
Michael Flasher, Jackson	134 97
Jacob Longenecker, West	15 86

School Tax on Unseated Lands.

J. W. Weaver, Hopewell township	9 67
Jacob C. Miller, Barree	19 86
V. B. Hirst, Jackson	173 17
R. V. Stewart, Jackson	130 13
Mordecai Henry, West	24 55
Blank books and stationery for pub. offices	820 26
Indexing dockets and patent for new plan H. Clay Naile's patent	400 00
J. E. Smucker, indexing	1000 00
M. M. McNeil, "	300 00
Boarding prisoners and conveying convicts to the penitentiary, &c.:	
Sheriff Neely	183 50
Sheriff Houck	1856 95

Fuel for Jail and Court House.

Wood	182 75
Coal	257 12
Agricultural Society	100 00
Repairs at jail and court house	72 60
Washing for prisoners in jail '71 and '72	70 00
J. C. Miller, janitor at court house	66 50
Merchandize for jail and court house	591 72
Postage and exp. on books and stationery	89 13
Insurance on court house	150 00
Gas used at court house	117 70
Cleaning court house and yard, shoveling snow, &c	48 00

Bridges Built.

Laden Dean for bridge in West township	565 00
Jackson Lamberson bridge in Cromwell	400 00
Iron bridge at Huntingdon	2000 00
J. Lamberson for stone work at same	375 00
D. P. Gwin, stone for same	2 00
Alfred Lamberson for bridge in Barree	500 00

Bridges Repaired.

J. Lamberson for bridge at Huntingdon	100 00
G. Nonemaker bridge near Three Springs	100 00
J. M. Stoneroad bridge above Birmingh'm	158 90
John Jackson bridge in Jackson twp	115 00
R. A. Laird bridge at Whittaker's	200 00
Premium on foxes, wild cats, pole cats, hawks and owls	4206 70

Commissioners.

Simeon Wright in full	161 00
George Jackson	225 00
A. B. Miller in full for 1872	351 00
Jonathan Evans in full for 1872	258 00
David Hare " "	48 00
Commissioners for traveling expenses	63 40
Clerk of Commissioners in full for 1872	700 00
Jury Commissioners and clerk	139 50
J. Hall Musser Att'y. for Commissioners	150 00
R. B. Petriken, Esq., professional services	50 00
Dr. D. P. Miller physician for jail	42 00
Penn'a. State Lunatic Hospital	1115 57
Western Penitentiary	697 51
Huntingdon County Poor House Treasurer	9747 75

Printing for the County.

J. S. Cernman	377 60
William Lewis	340 50
J. R. Durborrow & Co	377 52
Same for printing paper book	36 00
Refunding Orders	70 33
Redemption money paid out	59 16
M. M. M'Neil fees as Clerk of Sessions, Prothonotary, &c	533 36
J. E. Smucker acknowledging and recording Treasurer's Bonds	6 00
O. E. M'Neil auditing accounts of Prothonotary and Register & Recorder	10 00
County Auditors and clerk	160 00
Teacher's Institute	171 20

Reporters for Court.

R. McDivitt	140 00
W. G. Waring	193 97
Interest paid Union Bank	15 50
Paid indebtedness to State as per State Treasurer's receipts	3390 90
County Treasurer for collecting as per Act of Assembly	700 00
Treasurer's commission on $67325.10 at 1½ percent	1009 87
Balance in hands of A. W. Kenyon at settlement	4214 55
Total	$54154 23

In testimony whereof the undersigned Commissioners have set our hands and seal of office.

A. B. MILLER, }
JONATHAN EVANS, } Com'rs.
DAVID HARE, }

We, the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon County, Pa., elected and sworn according to law, report that we have met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the accounts of A. W. Kenyon, Esq., Treasurer of the county, and the orders of the Commissioners, and receipts for the same, for and during the past year, and find a balance in the hands of A. W. Kenyon, Esq., Treasurer, of four thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty-five cents ($4,214.55.)

Given under our hands, this 29th day of January, A. D. 1873.

HENRY NEFF, }
S. P. SMITH, } Auditors.
BARTON GREEN, }

February 5, 1873.-4t

OUTSTANDING BALLANCES DUE the county at the settlement with the Auditors for the year 1872.

TOWNSHIPS.	YR'S	COLLECTORS.	CO. TAX	STATE.	MIL'T
Mount Union	1869	E. K. Rodgers	$ 47 40	$ 2 71	3 50
Penn	.....	W. B. White	27 21	8 13	13 00
Shirley	.....	Benjamin Davis	699 75	18 44	9 00
Broad Top	1870	Sam'l G. Miller	147 85	9 27	16 50
Juniata	.....	*Peter Snyder	34 59	13 03	9 00
Shirley	.....	*Jonathan Doyle	71 43	.....	.....
Springfield	.....	J. E. Ramsey	122 70	20 82	22 50
West	.....	Jno. Henderson	305 53	.....	.....
Alexandria	1871	T. D. Walker	31 22	.....	.....
Barree	.....	*S. Chaney	235 71	.....	.....
Brady	.....	Barlets Ely	210 55	18 44	9 00
Carbon	.....	*John Canty	337 10	9 85	35 70
Cass	.....	Jesse Shore	102 38	14 00	10 00
Cassville	.....	Isaac Ashton	36 70	10 36	5 50
Clay	.....	Charles Corbin	223 26	25 40	19 00
Coalmont	.....	G. Reisterer	47 98	2 59	6 50
Juniata	.....	*Adin Dean	48 39	12 27	6 50
Lincoln	.....	E P Brumbaugh	229 99	21 67	14 00
Morris	.....	T. Foreman	969 72	26 59	26 50
Mapleton	.....	M L Rex	67 42	1 48	5 00
Mount Union	.....	*P M Bare	404 87	18 47	11 50
Penn	.....	C Fouse	672 60	79 80	41 00
Shirley	.....	Saml Isenberg	124 73	102 72	26 50
Springfield	.....	Elihu Brown	129 79	17 00	8 00
Warriorsmark	.....	W Addleman	201 39	67 31	9 00
West	.....	R M Hewett	509 85	33 23	25 00
Huntingdon	.....	*Grafius Miller	664 15	.....	.....
Barree	1872	*T Stewart	323 09	19 23	8 00
Brady	.....	John K Metz	202 12	5 11	23 00
Broad Top	.....	*S G Miller	47 76	84	4 50
Carbon	.....	*John Canty	164 28	11 18	18 00
Cassville	.....	A W Evans	9 66	97	.....
Cromwell	.....	J B Shenefelt	42 28	1 33	55
Coalmont	.....	Levi Evans	42 11	65	7 50
Dublin	.....	Jas R. Harper	145 53	8 94	8 00
Franklin	.....	*Jno M Leach	146 65	4 66	5 50
Henderson	.....	Jesse Henry	30 95	2 09	1 25
Hopewell	.....	Geo W Putt	3 34	.....	.....
Huntingdon	.....	Peter Swoope	310 65	9 08	10 50
Huntingdon	.....	J O Murray	85 30	21 39	13 50
Jackson	.....	J L M'Elwain	28 28	16 50	20 50
Morris	.....	J S Lytle	46 07	7 10	15 50
Mount Union	.....	J M'Intyre	33 45	20	7 00
Porter	.....	Geo B Young	112 54	31 25	21 50
Shirleysburg	.....	J N Lightner	6 02	4	.....
Springfield	.....	Samuel Weight	6 25	.....	.....
Tell	.....	J G M'Clure	64 15	6 99	7 00
Three Springs	.....	P N Bence	4 08	27	.....
Tod	.....	*J Evans	30 05	1 06	10 00
Union	.....	R F Glasgow	41 48	5 50	9 00
Warriorsmark	.....	D R Fry	104 61	13 20	9 50
Walker	.....	*A States	275 74	6 61	8 00

Judgment No. 10, April Term 1870, for $577.26, with interest, collected by P. M. Lytle, Esq., as Commissioners' Attorney, from delinquent† Collectors and not yet paid over by him to the County Treasurer.

* Since paid in part. Since paid in full.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifl

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dows' Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond March 15, tf.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL" BUILDING

The Muses' Bower.

The True Hero.

He is a hero, who risks his life
For his country's good, on the field of strife;
He is a hero who bears his flag
Till naught is left but a tatter'd rag;
He is a hero who lifts his arm
To shield his friend from fatal harm:
He is a hero who buffets the wave
To pluck a soul from a watery grave;
Who climbs a ladder with stifled breath,
To snatch a babe from a fiery death;
Yes: heroes these, sublime and grand;
The pride and boast of the proudest land;
But greater than all is the nameless youth
Whose only shield is the spotless truth;
Who laughs to scorn the tempter's power,
And stands by the right in danger's hour.

The Story-Teller.

Saved by a Hair.

A very little thing will sometimes save a man's life, as the following story will show. While reading the evening paper, I noticed something which interested me at once. "What's this?" I said, as my eyes lighted on a startling paragraph:

"MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—J. Randolph, one of our old and wealthy citizens, was this morning found in his room, having been murdered during the night. Edgar Morton, a clerk in his employ, and who, report says, was soon to be married to his daughter, has been arrested for the murder, and circumstances are said to be strongly against him."

Now, although I am usually among the first to hear of criminal news, from the nature of my business, this was the first intimation I had received that such a murder had been committed, having been out of town during the day. As I had been on the best of terms with Mr. Randolph and his whole family, it occurred to me at once that my advice would be sought.

"And so this is the way that Edgar Morton repays his benefactor and the father of his affianced bride! Yet no! it cannot be. I will stake my life on that young man's innocence.

As I spoke, there came a gentle tap at the door, followed almost immediately by the entrance of a lady, deeply veiled, who at once threw aside her veil, disclosing the face of my deceased friend's daughter, Cecile Randolph.

"Excuse me, Mr. Furguson, for entering uninvited; but urgent business impels me."

"Be seated, Miss Randolph," I said, rising and handing her a chair.

"O, Mr. Furguson!" she sobbed forth, burying her face in her hands, "That I should ever be obliged to come on such an errand as this?"

I endeavored to quiet her, and partially succeeded, when I drew from her what few particulars she knew regarding her father's death.

"He retired last night, at his usual hour, apparently in good spirits, and no sound was heard during the night to cause alarm. In the morning as he failed to appear at breakfast, a servant was dispatched to summon him. Knocking at the door, and receiving no answer, he finally opened it and advanced into the room. What a sight did he then behold! My poor father lay upon his bed, with his throat cut from ear to ear! Death must have come to him suddenly—so suddenly as to prevent any outcry—and the unknown assassin had no trouble in making his escape."

"But," I said, "I can't see why any one should suspect Edgar of the murder."

"This is the most mysterious part of the sad affair. When Edgar was told of the murder, he turned very pale, reeled, and would have fallen to the ground had not support been given him. Some of the ignorant beholders of this scene thought his actions denoted guilt, and an officer was summoned, who at once insisted on searching his room. A razor, on which were several spots of blood, was found concealed under the carpet, together with an old suit of clothes belonging to Edgar, which were bespattered with blood. This was considered sufficient evidence to warrant his arrest, and he now lies in jail, charged with the awful crime of murder. Oh, Mr. Furguson! if you can do anything to save him, and at the same time bring the guilty perpetrator of this deed to justice, I will amply reward you."

"Do you know any enemies of your father, or of Edgar, who would be likely to commit such a crime either for money or revenge?" I asked.

"Oh, sir," she replied, it was not done for robbery, as everything in the room was as father left it the night before. His watch and pocket-book, the latter containing quite a sum of money, were found under his pillow, where he always placed them, so that the crime must have been committed to gratify a fiendish thirst for revenge."

"Now, then, who of all your acquaintances could do such a thing?"

"I cannot possibly say. Father had not an enemy in the world to my knowledge, or Edgar either, unless, perhaps, it might be Conrad Smithley, my poor father's book-keeper and trusty clerk; but it would be impossible for him to do such a deed."

"What reason have you to suspect that he is not Edgar's friend?"

"Only this: Some time ago, Conrad, whom we have always regarded as one of the family proposed for my hand, and I told him it was not mine to give. 'I suspected as much,' he muttered; and then, whilst his face grew dark, and his features assumed an appearance perfectly fearful, he continued, "but you shall never become the wife of Edgar Morton while I have life to prevent it." He then wheeled about, and abruptly left my presence. I was considerably alarmed, and thought of speaking to father about it; but during the forenoon he returned and begged my forgiveness for the words he had used, and made such professions of sorrow in regard to them that I freely forgave him, and have since thought no more of the matter."

"The fact is quite clear to me," I said, "I know this fellow well, and the sort of company he keeps, and I should not be surprised to find that he had committed the murder. His plan included Morton's execution as the murderer, the possession of your hand and the estate, so there was no motive for small robbery—at least, this is my reading of the case. Now, then, I want to see the body of your father and the room in which the deed was done."

"Well, sir," she said, rising and preparing to accompany me, "you will find everything as it was when first discovered; the officers concluded not to disturb anything until after the inquest, which takes place to-morrow forenoon!"

Wrapping myself in my great coat, we set out, and, after a brisk walk of ten minutes, reached the palatial residence of my companion. I was at once shown to the room of the murdered man, and then began making such an examination as only a detective knows how to make. Circumstances of the most trivial character, which would be overlooked by an ignorant person, are often seized upon by a skillful detective, and sometimes constitute most damning evidence of guilt. In this case, however, everything had been done in the most skillful manner, and I could not succeed in making any discoveries.

I was about to leave the room in despair, when, glancing toward the bed, I noticed what appeared to be a light scratch on the neck of the murdered man, just above the gaping wound which had so cruelly let out his life's blood. On examination, I found it to be nothing more than a hair, which had in some manner become loosened from the head of the assassin, and had settled on the neck of the victim, where it now lay, a silent yet truthful witness, pointing out the guilty wretch to the eye of justice. The hair was of a deep red color, which was totally unlike that of any of the household. It was, indeed, the same color and shade as that of Conrad Smithley.

I placed it carefully in my pocket-book, and saying nothing to no one of my discovery, started for the residence of Smithley, intent on doing a little acting. I found him, as his attendant said, ill in bed, and on no account must he be disturbed. "Only a ruse," I thought, "to divert suspicion." Stating to the woman that I wanted to see him but for a few moments on the most urgent business, she finally reluctantly consented to my entrance. I found him lying on a bed apparently in great pain. In my youth I had studied medicine, and was consequently well informed on such matters, and I saw at once, with a quick glance, that he was only feigning sickness. He started up somewhat angrily as I entered, but I silenced him with a motion of my hand.

"Conrad Smithley, this is a desperate game you are playing, but it will avail you nothing."

"What do you mean?" he exclaimed springing to his feet, his sickness all gone.

"I mean that the game is up, and the murderer of John Randolph is discovered.'

As I had anticipated, he sank into a chair, and burying his face in his hands, sobbed out, "Lost! lost!"

"Do you confess the murder then?"

Recovering himself a little, he

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 26, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

To PRINTERS.—The type, in which this notice is set, is a specimen of 200 pounds of Small Pica, which we will sell at a reasonable price.

A HANDSOME QUARTETTE.

Republicans, here is a picture of the men who are endeavoring to control your organization:

First. W. H. Woods, Esq., who years ago formed a league or ring in the Republican party, consisting of two or three broken-down, active politicians in each election district, for the avowed purpose of controlling all nominations and offices, of trust and profit, in the party. Mr. Woods placed himself at the head of this sworn ring for the object above stated, and for the further purpose of controlling the legal and other business of the county. To effectually do this he filled the jury-box with his sworn "pals" so that all cases in which he might be concerned would be decided in his favor. In the history of infamous crimes was there ever a greater than this? The life, the personal and political liberty, the property, in fact every right and privilege that man can claim under our system, was thus placed in the hands of this Thug! He was aiming to make himself sole arbiter in politics and dispenser of justice! And strange, marvelously strange to say, hundreds of honest Republicans, whose confidence he was outraging, seconded him in his efforts, and stood by him. Yes, he assured them—yea, dozens of them for the same position—that he would support and elect them to office, when he had sworn to support none but those who were members of his ring. Such fraud and deception have scarcely a parallel. This is W. H. Woods!

Second. Prof. A. L. Guss, the second in command in the ring, is just out of Court, with a great load of costs upon his back, inflicted upon him by the verdict of a jury, for prosecuting H. S. Wharton, Esq., for charging him, the said immaculate Guss, with indecent conduct. The truth of the charge was so apparent that the jury could not do otherwise. Since then reports of almost scores of cases, of this man's immorality, are put in circulation and retailed by those who are not scandal-mongers either. With a history extending over a generation but little, if any, better than this, this learned reverend (?) gentleman is a worthy second to Mr. Woods!

Third. Robert Laird, of Porter township—Second Lieutenant! Robert is just out of Court with a decree making him disgorge $1200 or $1500 of money filched from the tax-payers of Porter. In the course of the investigation it was shown that honest Robert made copies of duplicates in which he, by some singular oversight, failed to get the exact amount levied by those in authority. The most singular part of it was that he always got higher figures in the copy than those in the original. By this means, it is thought, this honest man, made several thousand dollars. So far we have confined ourselves principally to the records of the Court. He is eminently qualified for the ring, don't you think?

And, lastly. John Logan—the Drill-Master. He is the Steward of the Alms House and is every way qualified. He has increased the expenses of that Institution from $6,000 to $12,000 per annum, in six years, with a less number of paupers. Good! He is certainly entitled to the position of Orderly Sergeant!

Tax-payers, these are the men who are endeavoring to run the affairs of the county. Are you ready to hand them over? We think not! If we are right in our conclusion, and you desire to save thousands of dollars of taxes, spurn them as you would a leper! These are the men who are assailing Hon. John Scott. Faugh!

CHEAP BREAD.

In an article recently published in these columns, we undertook to show the necessity of increased facilities of transportation between the wheat and corn growing districts of the West and the sea-board cities. As one of the most feasible means to that end we recommended the construction of a trunk railway, at the Government expense. Our neighbor of the *Monitor* has taken exception to our project, and pronounces it "all sophistry" and only "another attempt to educate the people to sanction the building of a gigantic government railway which, will add to the power of the present administration to continue itself in office." The editor attempts to support his charge in a column of what he probably considers profound argument, but which bears but little evidence of thought and less of logic. He spreads himself upon the "tariff sophistry" and "the selfishness and avarice which prompted it," and succeeds in convincing the reader that he is as little acquainted with the subject upon which he has undertaken to enlighten his readers, as the Tammany ring was with the principles of honesty. When the *Monitor* attempts to expatiate on party corruption it should begin at home and dispose of the "beam" before it attempts to search for the "mote."

We now import under a high tariff over five hundred millions of dollars worth of goods annually from England and other foreign ports. Yet the *Monitor* wants free trade which will give foreign manufacturers the entire control of our markets. Then the "two competent and intelligent mechanics" whom he knows, would of course have a grand opportunity of "engaging in business," but which they cannot now do "because of the accursed financial policy which has been forced upon the county, (country we suppose he means), by the parent of protective tariff." It is a pity the Republican party will not take the advice of the *Monitor* and extinguish the tariff, flood the country with foreign manufactures, close our own foundaries, manufactories and workshops, give our own workmen a perpetual holiday and usher in the millenium. How we would swim under the *Monitor's* free trade policy!

SEALED WITH THEIR VERDICT.

Among the records of Huntingdon county, to be handed down to all posterity, are two indictments against H. S. Wharton for libel. The property of the public these indictments are open for the inspection of any one; and the disposition of both of them affords a complete vindication of Mr. Wharton from the crime of libel.—In No. 7, August Sessions, 1872, after a lengthy trial, the jury found a verdict of "NOT GUILTY", and in the other, No. 8, August Sessions, 1872, the District Attorney, on the 13th of January, 1873, entered a *Nolle Prosequi*, that is to say, he discontinued the suit without risking it before another jury.

Both of these indictments were upon the information of A. L. Guss, who charged Mr. Wharton with libelling him by circulating affidavits as to certain indecent conduct and overtures made by him to a soldier's orphan. We were out of town during the trial of the first case, and our knowledge is derived from the official records of the Court, and what we here set forth is derived entirely from such official sources. The question in the case was whether the charges against A. L. Guss were true or false, and upon this question the jury passed when they acquitted Mr. Wharton of publishing *false* matter.

To show that this was the question in the case we quote first from the Judge's charge to the jury, as reported by Mr. Waring, sworn Court Reporter:

"If the prosecutor (A. L. Guss) decoyed a young girl into his office, and there grossly insulted her; if the communication to the public of such an offense does not expose him to contempt, indignation and scorn, we are at a loss to know what would. The morals of a community would be low indeed, if the commission of such an act did not expose the perpetrator to contempt." "The only questions, for your consideration, are: 1. "Was it matter proper for publication? 2. If so, was it true?" "If it was true, it seems to us that it was proper for publication." "Then, was it true?" "If the defendant recklessly published an affidavit of and concerning Prof. Guss, which the weight of the evidence shows to be false, the defendant (Wharton) is guilty and you should so find in your verdict without regard to consequences." "The counsel for the prosecution (Mr. Speer) asks us to charge you as follows, which we do:" "If the publication by the defendant is proven, and the matter published is believed by the jury to be both libellous and false, then the defendant is guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted."

The publication was admitted, that the matter was libellous the Judge had already told them, and the only question left, therefore, was the truth or falsity of the charge. We quote also from Mr. Speer's speech to the jury, as published in the Huntingdon *Globe*, Dec. 3, 1872:

"1. Did the defendant publish this libel? This is admitted by the defence.

"2. Is it true? This is the *vital inquiry* in the case * * * * So, here, gentlemen, if you seal with your verdict the attempt that has been made to blacken the reputation of your neighbor (A. L. Guss) the sunshine of a lifetime will not wipe out the stain."

The verdict of the jury was, that they found the defendant, H. S. Wharton, "NOT GUILTY", and they did "SEAL WITH THEIR VERDICT" their belief as to the truth or falsity of the charge against A. L. Guss.

In another part of his speech Mr. Speer lays down, pretty clearly, what he thinks was the duty of the Superintendent of Orphans' Schools under the circumstances, as follows:

"Why did not he (Wharton) at once give information of this charge (indecent conduct) to the State Superintendent of these schools from whom Prof. Guss held his appointment, and by whom, *if the charge had been proved to be true, he would have been promptly removed.*—With Mr. Wickersham *ready to remove him*, not a step has been taken," &c.

Thus A. L. Guss, by his attorney, Mr. Speer, (concurred in, we suppose, by his other counsel, Messrs. Petriken and Woods), in November last, laid down the duty of Mr. Wickersham. The jury have "*sealed with their verdict*," and we ask what stronger evidence is needed "that the charge has been proved to be true," and if so does Mr. Wickersham acknowledge that Mr. Speer is right when he speaks of "prompt removal?"

What proof is or can be stronger than a verdict of a jury, followed as it was, by a *Nolle Prosequi* in the other case? Mr. Speer thought "the sunshine of a life time will not wipe out the stain," but Mr. Wickersham seems to think that running a political newspaper may atone for such an offence.

Verdicts of juries settle the title to property, both real estate and personal, of great value. A verdict of a jury is all the Governor needs for issuing a death warrant. Verdicts of juries hang men, or spare their lives, they imprison for life or they grant freedom, but Mr. Wickersham treats but lightly that which has been for ages in all Courts in christendom the great ARBITER OF FACTS.

"WHEN SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN?"

The dispenser of Billingsgate and the profaner of the pulpit who controls the *Globe*, was terribly chop-fallen after the appearance of the JOURNAL last week. He first rushed to the office of the King of the League for consolation and sympathy; he then slowly and solemnly wended his way to Mrs. ———, where consolation and the oil of joy was poured over the prostrate form of the much-injured Apollo, but still that did not ease his guilty conscience, for it is said his noble (?) form shook like an aspen leaf, and would not be comforted.

Robert Laird, he of tax-bounty renown, was sent for, and on Wednesday the portly form of the *honest* and immaculate Robert was seen perambulating our streets, wending his way to the headquarters of the League. The head and front of the *Globe* was seen to follow soon after. A caucus was held. The JOURNAL was taken up and each sentence was read by the King and discussed by the beautiful triumvirate. The great (?) editor's mind became somewhat composed, but not enough to write a regular stunner—one that would kill, crush out, destroy, annihilate, wipe out and forever silence the JOURNAL—so the "honestest" tax-collector in Porter township transferred his presence to the harem attached to the rear of the *Globe* office to give additional comfort to the depressed and self-convicted libeller. The JOURNAL was again taken up and the terrible article again discussed. Ah! it was discovered that there was a libel in it, but it would not do to prosecute, for does not Dr. Orlady own the Court and control the jury? was not the acquittal of Wharton the conviction of Guss? and did not the decree of the Judge compel the "honestest tax-collector" to disgorge $2,000? All this and much more loomed up in the not far off past. They were sorely puzzled, perplexed and depressed. But something must be done. "Attack John Scott—reopen the wounds of 1869!" cried he of the from five to eight. Happy thought! Light dawned at last, and the editor placed his manly form in the editorial chair—which cost him two five dollar bills—and proceeded to write a crusher, a stinger, a snolly-goster, such as only the "most talentest editor" could indite, and which will appear in this week's reflection of the *Day's Doings*.

Sail in! We have enlisted for the war, and will "fight it out on this line if it takes" a life time, or until you, your concubines and your secret league are driven from the limits of the county.

☞ The "talentedest" editor of the Huntingdon *Globe*, or any other globe, not excepting the globe in which we live, professes to publish a Republican paper. Now what we want to get at is this: while the *Globe* and its "talentedest" editor are nominally Republican, its columns, ever since the first issue under the management of the "talentedest" editor, have been filled with abuse of Republicans, either by name or inuendo, but not one word in favor of Republicans or Republican measures. On the other hand, from the very first article, in which the "talentedest" editor appealed to his Democratic friends for support and intimated that he had earned as much, down to the present issue, it has teemed with fulsome praise of Democrats, and especially of Hon. R. M. Speer, one of its old-time pets. Don't take our statement, but read for yourselves, and see if what we have stated above is not correct. Now, it is either Republican or it isn't.—We believe, and we have good reason for believing, that it is being run in the interest of the Democratic party; that it is controlled in part by Democrats, and that Democratic money helped to buy it. The vehement, the repeated and the voluntary denial, to the contrary nevertheless.

☞ A. L. Guss, the new editor of the *Globe* is like a bull in a china-shop, whichever way he turns he seems to smash things generally. In his salutatory he proclaimed war to the knife, with all who did not support the *Globe* and receive its political teachings as gospel. Since then he has commenced a terrific onslaught on Senator John Scott, and weekly pours out the vials of his wrath upon that gentleman. Well, well, we suppose the Senator must "come down." However, we would advise him not to resign right away. We would further advise him to treat Brother Guss, like the big burly blacksmith did his diminutive wife, who was in the habit of mauling him with her fists on every occasion, quietly submit; knowing full well, that while it pleased and gratified her, it didn't hurt him.—*Mifflintown Republican.*

☞ Since the publication of the two tables, in our last week's issue, showing how the small boroughs, linked with the small townships, casting a very few votes comparatively and representing only a small fraction of the taxation, overpower the large and wealthy districts, there has been a universal demand, outside of the ring, for a change in the basis of representation. The idea of Shade Gap with 16 votes casting as many votes in Conventions as Porter with 252 cannot be entertained.

☞ The United States Attorney General has given a common-sense decision of the question submitted to him by the Postmaster General: "Should letters not fully prepaid be charged at the office of delivery with double the deficient postage, or only with the balance not prepaid?" The Attorney General says that, such letters as are referred to by the Postmaster General should be charged only with the actual balance not prepaid.

☞ Woodhull & Claflin have been arrested and twice imprisoned for publishing obscene literature and circulating the same through the United States mails.—We, therefore, can see no good reason why the concubineal editor of the *Globe* is not guilty and indictable for the same offence. Will not the U. S. officials look into this matter?

☞ The last JOURNAL knocked the quartette end-ways. "You see they won't come out and fight me!" It is only when the pestiferous pole cat will insist upon intruding his presence upon you that you feel compelled to flay him even if he does soil your clothes.

☞ John Logan, he who runs the Alms-House, was in town on last Monday, telling what he was going to do. Libel and Slander were mere playthings! He was going to play hail! But calmly, John, don't hurt yourself; it would be foolish!

☞ Railway trains loaded with coal are now weighed *without stopping*. The genius of Fairbanks thus, by economizing time and labor, has made the fire to burn cheaper on every hearth, at every forge, and in every stove and furnace in the land.

☞ Bill Woods, Reverend Guss, Bob Laird, and John Logan! This is the ring! What a handsome quartette! To the tail end of Logan we would attach Hon. R. M. Speer. He runs the Democratic portion of it. Where is Nast?

☞ Our thanks are due Hon. John Scott for the first volume of the Ninth Census of the United States taken in 1870. This volume contains population and social statistics, the second will cover vital statistics, and the third industry and wealth.

☞ Tax-payers, do you want the Laird system of collections extended all over the county? Do you want your Alms-House to cost $20,000 a year? If you do not, get rid of Woods, Guss, Laird and Logan.

☞ Woods has manufactured a machine to throw mud on Hon. John Scott, and that individual is supremely happy. The little dog barks at the moon! It gratifies the dog and the moon goes on!

☞ Will soon be out—Woods on Rings and Juries. Guss on Soldiers' Orphans. Laird on Township Accounts. And Logan on Alms-Houses. We will give the voice of the people on all the above.

[advertisement.]

LOCAL OPTION.

Voters of Huntingdon county, the Local Option Law enacted last winter by our law makers, vests in you the power to decide whether the courts of the county may or may not, grant license to hotel keepers during the three years next ensuing, and inasmuch as your decision at the polls, on the third Friday of March next, must necessarily effect the business and interests of many worthy citizens, as well as the convenience of the traveling public, we desire that the subject of license or no license be discussed in all its bearings, in the most public manner possible, in order, if possible, that the voters may render an intelligent and common sense verdict on a subject involving, to a greater or less extent, the interests and convenience of every citizen of this county. Each voter, for himself, should from his own standpoint, make up his mind on the subject of license or no license, and fearlessly vote according to the dictates of his own conscience, regardless alike of personal interest and the whinings of senseless temperance fanatics, interested druggists and doggery owners and keepers.

Those who favor the no license side of the question assert, and would have the people believe, that if there be no license granted, the curse of intemperance will be exterminated from our midst. We are not of those who believe any such a result will follow the abolition of our license system. History tells a different tale and our own experience gives the lie to all such assertions. Intemperance will continue to curse our land as long as men's appetites crave stimulents. Intoxicating drinks will be sought after and indulged in as long as they are allowed to be manufactured, and for that reason wise and good men in all ages have sought so to legislate as to restrain the sale thereof, rather than to vainly attempt the entire suppression of the trafic, such were the views, and such the aims of the framers of our present Lycense System, which in all respects is the best system extant, and if enforced by the would-be reformers of the day, would not only restrain the sale of ardent spirits, but would effectually protect the community against the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors by irresponsible parties. That a majority vote of this county against license will stop, or even diminish the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, will scarcely be claimed by the most fanatical of the would-be reformers of this our day, and if it will not diminish the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, how is it to exterminate drunkeness? and if it will not exterminate drunkeness and its attendant evils, how is the cause of temperance to be advanced or the people benefited thereby? The only practical result which will follow the voting down of our present License System, will be to drive out of the liquor trade all the decent and responsible men engaged in it, and turn it over to irresponsible parties who regard not the public weal nor the laws of the land, when either stands between them and a ten cent shinplaster. All persons, therefore, who favor whiskey selling and its incidents unrestrained by bonds and penalties should vote against license, and all who wish to save our county from a deluge of cheap whiskey, of unlicensed dram shops (such as would take the place of respectable hotels,) spewing forth the vilest of vile alcoholic admixtures in unstinted quantities, to the old and young alike, and feel that such a condition of affairs would entail untold misery upon our community, should and will vote *for license*. If voting down license will not abate whiskey drinking, what is to be gained by so doing? Nothing, absolutly nothing, except increased prices for lodging and meals to those who must have hotel accommodation. The voting down of license will result in voting up the price of hotel accommodation, from fifty to seventy-five per cent. and will throw the trafic in alcoholic liquors into the hands of irresponsible and reckless adventurers, who in defiance of the laws of God and man, will make a penny when they can.

If there be a sensible temperance man in Huntingdon county, who desires to bring about such a state of affairs, as is herein predicted, we have yet to meet him. History tells us, and common sense as well as practical experience teaches us, that the appetites of men cannot be controlled by prohibitory enactments. Temperance can only be enforced by laws which will prevent the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating drinks, and all other articles which tend to produce intoxication. Human engenuity can devise no other remedy, all other expedients must and will fail, because they strike not at the root of the evil.

A VOTER.

News and Notes from Washington.

The Investigation—Report of the Poland Committee—A Recommendation to Expel Ames and Brooks—Resolution in the House to Impeach Vice President Colfax.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1873.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The House special Committee, appointed to look into the Credit Mobilier cases of alleged bribery, have attended, and, it is believed faithfully, to the duty assigned to them. They have made their report to the House, and recommended the expulsion of Mr. Ames, a republican member from Massachusetts and Mr. Brooks, a democratic member from New York City. Other members who were evidently owners at some one time or another of Credit Mobilier stock, were exonerated on the ground that they were not aware that when it was recommended to them as a profitable investment, the object was to secure their influence, in case it might be required, in favor of the Union Pacific railway. The Committee believe that this was, however, the motive on the part of Mr. Ames. Mr. Brooks stood in a different position. He was officially connected with the Credit Mobilier, and when he furnished his son-in-law with funds to purchase stock, there was no ignorance of facts in the case.

During the reading of the report in the House the entire audience on the floor and the immense number of spectators in the galleries were anxious listeners. There was not a whisper heard or even a movement made until the last sentence in the report was read. Mr. Ames listened with apparent indifference, and his usual good natured smile never left his countenance. But Mr. Brooks looked the very picture of despair. He is an invalid, and when the recommendation for expulsion was read it seemed to break him down in despair.

THE IMPLICATED SENATORS.

The testimony taken before the Committee was sent to the Senate, and a committee was appointed immediately to investigate and report upon that portion of it which related to members of the Senate. The Committee is now engaged in that duty and will probably report in a day or two. Senator Patterson has made an explanation that will go very far to remove the impression that he was at any time aware that he was an owner of Mobilier stock. There is however a difference of opinion upon this point in the public mind, and the report of the committee is looked for with deep interest.

Mr. Colfax has, however, after repeated attempts, failed to help himself out of the predicament in which he was placed by his own cowardice and equivocation when first examined upon the subject. He owned Credit Mobilier stock to a limited extent, and if he had frankly said so at the outset that would have ended the matter so far as he was concerned. But he endeavored to suppress the fact, and in doing so made statements which have since been proved to be untrue. He has fallen from the pinnacle of fame to which he had attained, and can never again enjoy the confidence of the people. And most sensibly does he feel it. His features, words and actions indicate a deeply wounded spirit, and the end is not yet, as the sequel will show.

RESOLUTION TO IMPEACH THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon, a decided sensation was created in the House of Representatives when Mr. Wood, of New York, rose to a question of privilege and submitted a resolution for impeachment of Vice President Colfax! Mr. Sargent, of California, made the point of order that this was not a privileged question; and Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, objected to its reception. The speaker ruled that it was a privileged motion, and that it rested with the House to decide whether it would consider it at this time. On this the yeas and nays were ordered and decided in the negative—yeas 106, nays 109. But eight republicans voted aye, and these were Butler, Farnsworth, Beitley, Goodrich, Porter, Boles, W. C. Smith and J. Stevenson. There was intense anxiety depicted on the face of members while the ayes and nays were being called.

After the vote was announced, Mr. Tyner moved a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, referring the testimony to the judiciary committee, with instructions to report articles of impeachment against any officer of the government, if, in their judgment, the facts warranted such action.

Thus the purging process goes on. But let it not be forgotten that it is done at the instigation of the party itself. It was Mr. Speaker Blaine, who, on the first day of the present session, of Congress, called for an investigation of the Credit Mobilier charges; and in doing so he gave the chair to a democratic member, who in that capacity was authorized to appoint the committee of investigation. A majority of the Committee are democratic members, and they have been afforded every facility in arriving at the facts. There are none in Congress more determined than the Republican members to probe *all* cases of alleged corruption to the very bottom, and deal with each case according to the facts presented. It is in fact a new era in politics, and the inauguration of a fixed purpose to search out and punish fraud wherever it exists and can be detected. The policy of their predecessors in power to cover up and conceal from the public eye the peculations and corruptions of its members no longer exists; and if any member of Congress or of the government dares now to deviate from the path of strict integrity, he will do so with the distinct understanding that detection, wherever possible, awaits his acts, and if convicted swift punishment will follow. There is a standard of integrity beyond which none may go with the assurance of impunity.

N. H. P.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A good Cabinet Maker and Finisher, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply to or address

BROWN & TYHURST,
Dealers in Furniture, No. 529, Hill street.
Feb.26,1873. Huntingdon, Pa.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE PITTSBURG DAILY DISPATCH.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1873.

Those of our readers who desire a first-class daily paper should by all means subscribe for the Pittsburg *Daily Dispatch*, one of the largest, liveliest and cheapest papers in the United States. The *Dispatch* has been established over a quarter of a century; is independent in politics, advocating always those measures which promise the greatest possible good to the largest possible number; gives daily thirty-six columns of matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph, the most reliable market reports, the latest cable telegrams, the freshest Legislative news, the latest Congressional reports, the fullest local reports, with all the news by mail, including the most interesting personal and political items, full telegraphic market reports from all points of importance, east and west, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character. It is the most widely circulated paper in the State, outside of Philadelphia, its daily edition being now considerably over 13,000, and new subscribers are every day being added to its lists. Terms per year to mail subscribers, $8.00, or it can be ordered through agents in any town or village within one hundred and fifty miles of Pittsburg, at fifteen cents per week.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

To those wishing a good and reliable city weekly we would recommend the Pittsburg *Weekly Dispatch*, one of the handsomest, cheapest and most reliable papers published. The *Weekly Dispatch* gives thirty-six columns of matter, printed in clear large type, and is one of the best, as it has long been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest weeklies in the country. It contains all the latest news of the day—political, commercial and general—and as an entertaining, instructive and acceptable family journal is not excelled by any paper in the country.

The *Weekly Dispatch* is furnished to single subscribers at $1.50 a year, or in clubs of ten to one address at $1.00 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club. Subscribers may remit by mail either in money or by Postoffice Order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscribers for the *Dispatch*, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain twenty per cent. on our club rates. Address, O'NEILL & ROOK, publishers of Daily and Weekly *Dispatch*, (Dispatch Iron Building), 57 and 59 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

1873. THE PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY—LEADING PENNSYLVANIA PAPER.

A paper so widely known as the *Commercial* can safely refer to its course in the past as a guaranty for the future. But it will not be content to pursue the beaten path. The re-election of General Grant insures for the country a lengthened period of prosperity and progress. The press is destined to play a still more important part as the educator of the people and leader of public opinion. In the future as in the past, the *Commercial* will not be content to lag in the rear, but will be fully up to the times in whatever relates to the general welfare.

As a paper of general intelligence and medium of the latest news, the *Commercial* is widely known and appreciated. We expend annually many thousands of dollars to supply the wants of the public.

As a paper of progress, it will hereafter continue to maintain its character in this respect.

As a paper of opinion, the *Commercial* will continue to discuss men and measures with perfect freedom, and with an eye single to the public good, believing that the principles of the Republican party will thereby be best subserved.

As an Independent Republican Paper, the *Commercial* will criticise its own party for its own good, believing that in free discussion and the independent expression of opinion only can our institutions be preserved.

As a business paper, the *Commercial* will hereafter, as heretofore, employ every agency it can command to meet the wants of the public. Now that the period of party excitement has been passed, it will pay special attention to topics interesting in the counting room, the banks and marts of trade, giving prominence to Science, Art, Invention, Agriculture and Manufactures.

As a paper for the family it will give reading calculated to instruct, improve the reading taste and improve the mind.

As a market paper its reports will always possess a special excellence, so that the buyer and seller can at all times consult its own columns for every necessary information as to prices and the spirit of the different branches of trade. Everything that is bought and sold in the Pittsburg market and the leading markets of the country will receive careful attention, at a large cost.

The country is about entering on a period of unexampled prosperity. The field of Journalism is constantly expanding. It will be the aim of the *Commercial* to hold a position in it along with the leading journals of the country.

TERMS OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

To Mail Subscribers $10.00 a year, beginning any day; and at the same rate per month for any part of the year.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

One Copy	$2 00
Five Copies, each	1 75
Ten Copies, each	1 50
Twenty Copies, each	1 40
Fifty Copies, each	1 25

To every person sending us a club of twenty-five subscribers at $2.00 each, we will present a silver hunting case watch, warranted.

Our beautiful Chromo will be given to each subscriber remitting us $1.00.

Additions to Clubs may be made at any time in the year at the above Club rates.

TERMS—Cash in advance. Send postoffice money order, bank draft or registered letter. Bill sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

Specimen copies, posters, &c., sent free of charge, wherever and whenever desired.

☞ Postmasters are invited to act as our agents.

Address all orders and letters to

THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburg, Pa.

New Advertisements.

S. C. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } B. F. ISENBERG, J. G. ISENBERG.

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Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

White Pine and Hemlock Lumber of all sizes. Boards, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Flooring, Siding, Sash, Door Frames, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Anthracite, Gas and Bituminous Coal, by the Ton, Car or Boat Load. Feb.26,1873.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of MILES LEWIS, deceased.] Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Miles Lewis, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH M. LEWIS,
WILLIAM LEWIS,
Feb26,'73-6t. Administrators.

Election Proclamation.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

I, AMON HOUCK, High Sheriff of Huntingdon County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on

FRIDAY, March 21, 1873.

In accordance with the following act of Assembly: AN ACT *to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.*

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That on the third Friday in March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county in this commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties labelled on the outside, "license," and on the inside, "for license," or, "against license" and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received, said election and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, duly certified as it is required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of the mayors of cities, and sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer or officers who it may be by law to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or prohibiting the granting of licenses: *Provided*, That when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county: *And provided further*, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of such license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurers shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges, and clerks of said election, shall be governed by the laws of this commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and in attendance upon the elections held under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in such city or county, at any time thereafter, until an election as above provided. A majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists for the sale of liquors for medical and manufacturing purposes.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Huntingdon are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 10th district, at the School House, adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the House of Levi Houpt, in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the House of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of district No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd., in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker tp. and so much of West township as is included in following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Kaufman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata River, to the lower end of Jackson's Narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north forty degrees west to the top of Tussey's Mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata River, thence down the same to place of beginning, at the Public School House opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of George W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township at the Union School House, near the Union Meeting-House, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant School house, in the borough of Mapleton, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre School house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house, No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, [formerly owned by James Ennis,] in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Megahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed Oneida township, at the house of William Long, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill School house, in said township.

19th district, composed the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, Jno. K. M'Cahan, Andrew Roneson, John Gensimer, and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at M'Alavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house, in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Markleburg, in said township.

24th district composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mt. Union,) namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township line with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence said Union township line for the distance of 3 miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Rhy's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy Ridge to the Juniata river and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mt. Union, in said township.

25th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's in said township.

26th district, composed of Union township, at Grant School house, in the borough of Mapleton, in said township.

27th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre School house, in said township.

28th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house, No. 2, in said township.

29th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, [formerly owned by James Ennis,] in said township.

30th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Megahy, in M'Connellstown.

31st district, composed of Tod township, at Green school house, in said township.

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New Advertisements.

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COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Anthracite, Gas and Bituminous Coal, by the Ton, Car or Boat Load. Feb.26,1873.

ADMINISTRATORS' N

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 26, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Local option is popular.

Good apples are plenty.

This is the auction harvest.

M'Veytown is to have a paper.

New subscribers are rolling in.

Our illustrated sale bills take well.

A new furniture store is on the tapis.

Huntingdon wants more tenant houses.

Public sales are numerous this Spring.

The marble playing season approacheth.

Last Sunday was as cold as Greenland.

Mad dogs are reputed in the eastern counties.

G. B. Armitage, Esq., is on a visit to Georgia.

The shootists, on Saturday, exhibited a fondness for cake.

Dr. Brumbaugh is getting over an attack of the rheumatism.

Snow fell, on last Friday morning, to the depth of five inches.

About fifty eight inches of snow has fallen here up to this date.

Treasurer Kenyon has been under the weather for several months.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

Mr. A. R. Stewart has had a severe billious attack. He is improving.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

The stone are being delivered for the foundation of the Broom Factory.

Some of our correspondents are too long-winded. Be brief, gentlemen. "Boil it down."

The extension of the H. & B. T. R. R. around Saxton, will be completed by the first of June.

The West Huntingdon people are thinking of asking for a railroad station at Eighteenth Street.

The blue birds that have been warbling for the last couple of weeks have had a cold experience.

Messrs. Preston and Steel have quarters in the new depot. They are as "snug as a bug in a rug."

The JOURNAL job rooms are the most complete in Central Pennsylvania. Send along your orders.

Maj. Petriken was home on Saturday last. He says there has been no *fishy* Legislation up to this time.

The practice with the engine, on last Saturday, was very brief. The inclement weather was a damper.

Johnstown, it is reported, is to have two new daily papers. The thing will be overdone of course.

Altoona has had a first-class social scandal. Small villages are likely to have periodical attacks of this kind.

B. Andrews Knight, Esq., President of the Broad Top Railroad Company, spent part of last week in our midst.

Skunk and other scalps must be delivered to the county Treasurer. No more orders taken without the heads.

Flour is selling here at $10.40 per barrel and at $7.50 in Philadelphia. There must be a handsome corner in flour.

The bill to repeal an act relating to public printing, in the county of Huntingdon, passed the House on the 14th inst.

Robert Hare Powell, Esq., will probably commence a half a dozen new furnaces between this place and Saxton during the coming Summer!

The House of Representatives on Tuesday of last week passed the bill entitled a supplement to an act incorporating the Huntingdon Seminary.

Local Option was carried in Blair county, by an overwhelming majority. Altoona gave 934 against License. The people have set their faces against whiskey.

The Senate, on Tuesday of last week, passed a bill entitled a supplement to an act to incorporate the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company.

Beck, the tonsorial knight of the Diamond, has employed a additional hand, who is a capital barber, and is now prepared to accommodate a large number of customers.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns we are obliged to crowd out a number of communications. Several of them will spoil. Write us again; briefly, however.

On Thursday last a bill passed the Senate relating to the fees of the Sheriff and Prothonotary of this county. We are in ignorance as to what is contemplated by the bill.

We wish the Pennsylvania Railroad would provide its Way Passenger trains with a few as fine cars as they sometimes convey for Western roads. Give us the Western roads for fine cars!

We are better prepared than ever for the rapid execution of all kinds of job work, and solicit orders from our friends and all others wanting first-class work at Philadelphia prices. Call and see samples.

Mr. Caleb Wakefield made us a present of some fine specimens of the follwing apples: Pinnock, Red Streak, Pound, Vandever, Smoke House, Hoop, Rambo, Golden Pippin and Winter Sweet. Accept our thanks.

John R. Hunter, Esq., while passing down stairs, in the Morrison House, one night last week, tripped and fell and sprained his wrist very severely. It was thought to be broken at first but it was fortunately only a severe sprain.

The Senate on the 18th inst., passed a bill entitled a supplment to an act incorporating the Huntingdon, Fulton and Franklin railroad company, fixing the amount of capital stock and extending the time for the completion of said road.

We learn that our friend, M. L. Shaffner, of Brady township, is coming to Huntingdon to go into the butcher business. He will be found just opposite the hardware establishment of Franciscus Hardware Company. Give him a call when he opens.

Jacob Wertz, of Alexandria, was severely kicked by one of his horses, while hauling telegraph poles from Diamond Valley to Petersburg, on last Thursday. He was watering his horses at the time he received the kick and was knocked senseless for some time afterwards. He is recovering.

It is fearlessly asserted that history will repeat itself. Whether this be true or false it is not our province to declare, but this we do know, that on Sunday last, John Gilpin was repeated with variations. A way went Fleaner, away went hat and hair streaming in the wind. Pay that fine, young man—faster than a walk, you know—and we will dry up.

The turnout at the rifle tournament, on Saturday last, was pretty good, considering the cold weather, but the shooting, as a general thing, was rather poor, occasioned, no doubt, by the cold and high winds which prevailed during the day. Our townsman, M. B. Massey, Esq., and a Mr. M'Night of Blair county, were a tie, and rather than suffer from the cold, in order to decide the matter, they concluded to divide the first prize, which was good for M'Night. Mr. Massey, if in practice, can beat any man in Pennsylvania, fifty or one hundred shots, string measure, any distance, from twenty yards up to one hundred and fifty.

The *Herald* says: "All the contractors on the L., C. & T. railroad will complete their work, having road bed ready for rails between Tyrone and Pennsylvania Furnace, by May 1st, 1873."

A good one is told of a little chap at Mt. Union. The teacher had appointed him to deliver an oration. The pupil didn't like it, but there was no help for it. In the course of human events the hour arrived for the task. He secreted his cap beneath his coat, and at the command of his teacher he strutted upon the platform, made a reverential bow, struck an attitude and burst out: "Farewell vain world, I'm going home;" and dashed out of the door quicker than wink.

A SUPPER IN HONOR OF JOHN MCKILLIPS, ESQ.—*Presentation of a Handsome Watch and Chain.*—A large party of railroad men and others assembled, at the Exchange Hotel, in this place, on Tuesday evening of last week, to participate in an excellent supper, gotten up by the employees of the Broad Top Railroad Company, in honor of John McKillips, Esq., the late Superintendent of that road.

After assembling around the board, Isaac K. Little, Esq., of Saxton, Master Carpenter of the Company, arose and spoke substantially as follows:

Gentlemen:—I rise before you this evening for the purpose of speaking only a few words. I will say at this point, as an apology, that up to within one hour of this time, I had not even a thought of being here, much less did I think of saying anything on this occasion.

The object of our meeting together here this evening is one fraught with interest. We have met for the purpose of taking a friendly leave of our old friend and superintendent, John McKillips, Esq. Mr. McKillips has been in our midst for the past ten years; for the last seven years he has superintended the workings of the H. & B. T. R. R. I need not here occupy your time by a detailed account of the road, but suffice it to say, that at the time Mr. McKillips took charge of it its financial condition was fearfully low, but I am happy to say to-night, that under the supervision of Mr. McKillips, by his untiring zeal and close application to the interests of the company their road has risen, in the short space of seven years, from poverty to one of the best paying roads, in proportion to the capital invested, in the state of Pennsylvania.

Mr. John McKillips, sir:—The honor of presenting you this watch and chain has been conferred upon me. In behalf of your former employes, I will say that this watch and chain is only a feeble token of the esteem in which your are held. We are now about to separate from you. We hope that there is yet in store for you many days and years of usefulness. Your path in life may lead you far away from us, but we hope and trust that we may often meet to talk over the pleasant scenes of Broad Top life. I now beg you to accept this small token in the spirit in which it is given.

Mr. John Fulton, Chief Engineer of the Broad Top Railroad Company, accepted the watch, in behalf of Mr. M'Killips, in the following happy impromptu speech:

Mr. President:—Through you permit me, for Mr. McKillips, to return his sincere thanks to the employes of the H. & B. T. R. R., and to others not connected with the road, for this beautiful and valuable present. To say that he highly appreciates this token of the regard and respect you have shown him on this occasion conveys to you and to them but a faint idea of his feelings. He will ever cherish this gift with feelings of pride and pleasure and wherever his lot may be cast he will look back with pleasure to the years he has so pleasantly spent among you.

Wishing you all peace and prosperity through life, I again assure you Mr. McKillips thanks you from the deepest recesses of his heart for your kind feelings, and to every employee and to all his friends present and absent wishes God speed.

The watch is a handsome gold hunting case which cost $260. The cap case contains the following inscription:

> Presented
> to
> JOHN M'KILLIPS,
> By the employes of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, as a token of their esteem, February 18, 1873.

The presentation being over, the good things spread before the party were quietly stowed away. It was a real pleasure to see the railroad men eat. They appreciate good living. After the various courses were disposed of short complimentary speeches were made by Messrs. Guss, Lytle, Cornman, Durborrow, Fulton, and others. At eleven o'clock the party arose, and a short time thereafter the majority sought their couches. The affair was very creditable and highly complimentary indeed to our friend M'Killips. The committee, Messrs. Raum, Dougherty and Crewitt are entitled to much credit.

FIXING MONTHLY RETURN DAYS.—The following is the text of the act fixing Monthly Return days:

AN ACT to fix Monthly Return days in the Courts of Huntingdon, Bedford, Fulton, Juniata and Union counties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That every writ for the commencement of an action issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon, Bedford, Fulton, Juniata, and Union counties, shall bear date on the day of the issuing thereof and may be made returnable as follows, to wit: On the first Monday of each and every month as well as the first day of each and every term of said Court except summons in partition which shall be returned on the first day of the then next term and such process may be directed to be returned to either of the said monthly return days which may happen before the next term or to the first return day of the next term at the option of the prrty taking out the same, or in case there should not be ten days between the issuing thereof and the first day of the next term, the same may be made returnable on any Friday of the term or on the next monthly return day thereafter, or to the first day of the next succeeding term, and in all suits instituted in said Courts, when returns of such process are directed to be made to a monthly or other return day, the party may obtain such return, file declarations and other pleadings take judgments for want of appearance or affidavits of defence, put causes at issue and have them tried and do all other matters and things in the prosecution of suits that might be done if the said writs had been returned on the first day of any term of said court and the stay of execution allowed by the third and fourth sections of the act entitled an act, relating to executions, approved June sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six shall count from the return day to which the original process issued was made returnable.

W. ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifth day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

THE WATCH THIEF.—Sheriff Lashley and aids, returned from Allegheny city, on Saturday evening last, having safely delivered to the warden of the Western Penitentiary, the convicts, Tom Bates and James Stewart, alias James Mallory. James Stewart was convicted on a charge of stealing a silver watch from the body of Jacob Bowser, one of the persons killed, in the wreck on the H. & B. T. R. R., near Hopewell on the 1st of November last. The evidence showed that when the corpse of young Bowser was taken from the wreck, the chain of his watch was hanging fastened to his vest, but the watch was missing. It was afterwards found in the possession of a young man, named John Study, who had received it in a trade from the prisoner, Stewart. Stewart also alleged that he had received it in a trade from a stranger to him. The Commonwealth labored under great disadvantages in this case occasioned by the reluctance of witnesses to tell what they knew against Stewart on account of his youth. Notwithstanding the doubts thrown around the case, the jury arrived at the conclusion he was guilty, and returned a verdict accordingly. Stewart was sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for the term of one year, to date from the 20th of February, A. D., 1873. Since the trial it has been ascertained that Stewart passed at another place under the name of James Mallory. That a witness, Henry Cloud, that he claimed would clear up the case for him was in Everett, and could have been produced in court at any time, had he been wanted. That he admitted to different persons that he picked up the watch at the wreck, and knew it was young Bowser's watch.—*Bedford Gazette.*

MURDER IN WILLIAMSBURG.—*A Man by the name of Estep Murdered by Daniel Emhiser.*—A foul murder was committed, at Williamsburg, Blair county, on last Friday night, uder the following circumstances: Daniel Emhiser and Estep were employees of the Williamsburg Manufacturing Company, and the former and his brother were discharged therefrom. Emhiser concluded that Estep was instrumental in securing their discharge, and filling himself with liquor, he made an attack upon him (Estep) with a "billy," on Friday night as before stated, at the works of the company and crushed his skull so that he died in a few hours afterwards. Emhiser was arrested and sent to Hollidaysburg jail, where he is now confined. Estep was an inoffensive man, and a good citizen. He leaves, in destitute circumstances, a wife and five children. Another plea for Local Option.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

EVERETT.—The name of the borough of Bloody Run was changed to that of "Everett" by a decree of the court last week. Out of 138 voters in the borough 118 signed a petition praying a decree of the court changing the name as above. Everett is a growing town, having now about 560 of a population. It will be the junction of the Black Valley R. R. and in all probability have furnaces erected near it within a very short period. Some of the best business men in this county reside in that place and they seem determined to make their town one of substantial enterprise. Long live "Everett."—*Gazette.*

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
for the week ending Feb. 22, 1873	8,319
Same date last year	5,040
Increase for week	3,279
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	65,153
Same date last year	41,624
Increase for year 1873	23,529

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

READ! READ!—New Advertisement of Lots, Farms and Business places for sale at the Real Estate Agency of J. R. Durborrow & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. Greenberg will move his merchant tailoring establishment into Blair's new room, next to the post office, on the 1st of April. td.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

E. C. SUMMERS will sell, at public sale, his Italian Cottage, on the 22d of February. 2938

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Bird's Eye View of Orbisonia.

MR. EDITOR:—Do you know where Orbisonia is? Well, if you don't, I'll tell you, as every person ought to know, from the fact not much has been said about it of late in the county papers, that is—over this way—Sir. Some *scallaway* has been trying to tell the *Globe* man where it is, and I consider you ought to know, too. Well, sir, Orbisonia is composed of houses, of course, in connection with shops, stables, corn-cribs, wagons, sleds, feathers, mud, calves' heads, &c.; that &c. means lots. Orbisonia is a thriving little village—I say thriving because there has been about six houses built in the last six hundred years—and is situated something less than fourteen miles south of Shirleysburg, and lies on the left wing of Black Log Creek. Some person has beautifully said that

"On the east looms up grave-yard hill,
And on the west is Orbison's old mill;
While on the north is old Dan Tucker.
And on the south is old Billy Harper."

It numbers a good many individuals, mostly widows and barking children, a host of dogs, and about as many nuisances generally as any town twice the size. Its imports are tobacco and a kind of rat poison called "whiskey."—Its exports are bad eggs, strong butter, dead calves, &c. Now mind you, that &c. has a deep meaning. The merchants do a thriving business in the chestnut trade. One establishment retailed about ten barrels more or less, but really there was only two barrels of chestnuts—they were badly adulterated.

The town can boast of as good a school house, well ventilated, well furnished, comfortable and warm, with as good a set of school aparatus as any town in a country of Hottentots. It has also a most excellent Board of Directors, who take a lively and deep interest in school affairs. If I had time I would give you a drawing of the architecture to publish so that persons contemplating building might get a good plan.

The streets and pavements—I mean the mud walks—are clean and commodious, free from all debris, such as sleds, sleighs, wagons, plows, harrows, &c., &c.,—there's two &c.'s; thay mean twice as much as the others. But every person says "Orbisonia is looking up." Now, I have watched the darned thing for two weeks, night and day, and dog my buttons if the tarual thing didn't just lay still and neither looked up nor down, so I have concluded the blamed thing is blind of an eye. We have a big ditch here, called the "Presbyterian Ditch," about ten feet under ground and a hundred yards long. So ex-Sheriff Neeley and Squire Kelly run a rat in it the other day, and in order to catch Mr. rat one of them commenced at each end of the ditch to dig him out, but after digging about five days the Sheriff's hands began to blister, and when he discovered it he looked up about five ways at once and made four or five of the ugliest faces you ever saw, swore the old rat might go to blazes, and quit the job. I never heard whether the rat went yet or not.

We have a little railroad which, when completed, will run into the gable-end of this town. Some person said, in the *Globe*, that Mr. Dewees was the father of it. And Perceival begat a son and called him Railroad. I don't know why every person writing for the papers praise up Mr. Dewees so much. We have lots of other good men here who never get a bit of praise, for instance, there is Adam Scroughdriver, Robert Brownlow, Thomas Orbisonia, Efrum Barker, Thomas O. Cloud, James Sharpe, Benjamine Ribauld, &c. Now these are all bully phellows.

General Sickleback, the man who had six ribs caved in and broke a whiskey barrel over his leg, is getting better. So is Mr. Price, the man who had the top of his head frozen and such a successful amputation performed on it.

Mr. Orbison has still a few more lots for sale at a round price each. He intends to dig up one of his old farms in the spring and wheel it in and make a few more lots, so nobody need despair; plenty of chances yet.

We had a serious case of calfabaulic here the other day. When it was first discovered Dr. Brodbeck was sent for immediately. When he arrived his patient was so far gone that he found it necessary to perform a *craniumthorax* operation, but with poor success, for when he got the head off the wind all run out and the blamed thing died before he could get the head on again. Jake can do two first-class jobs; if you don't believe it try him.

Mr. Editor, why don't you give us some news from your end once? How is Carnman getting along? What has become of old Dad? Did he eat one or two more saur-kraut dinners and bust, or did he break his neck in turning his last political somersault? Is the old *Globe* going it *blind* yet? I see he stills keeps up the fight yet. Why don't you go for him, and make a little black spot under that glass eye? I'll bet you he would take to the *Woods* and stray among the *Green* pastures.

"Oliver Cromwell" wanted you to think that "quietness reigned supreme" in this place. I want you to know (as you do) that it is like all other places where whiskey is sold—has its storms along with its calms, and wherever the devil is protected by law you can't expect anything else. Respectfully,

TOM CROMWELL,
(Step-brother of Oliver's.)

Facts and Figures Concerning License.

MR. EDITOR:—The wisdom and public policy of our legislators in giving us the local option law cannot be questioned. It is high time that our people were awaking to the ravages of that pestilence, Intemperance, among them. It is remarkable how patiently and cheerfully the people have borne with the evil of liquor-selling in their midst. It has long been protected and fostered by law. No other vice was ever suffered to rear its head so publicly or to work the ruin it has wrought. Different kinds of Alcoholic drinks, to the number of nearly three hundred, as the estimate of an intelligent writer gives, have been manufactured, year by year, and by the provision of the law, made accessible to almost every one. Never did any other vice so frequently wring the last penny from the pockets of the poor or scatter wide-spread over the land so much misery and ruin. Oh! no! such devastation, by any other means, would never have been permitted.—Now, for the first time, is the opportunity to be given to our citizens to grasp this Moloch of Intemperance and hurl him from our midst. There is little doubt as to what the voice of the people will be; there is no doubt as to what ought it to be. But there are men who will work for the liquor cause, and false reasons are urged in its favor all of which would vanish upon a little reflection. How many of the tax-payers of Huntingdon county know what the few licences granted last year actually cost them? During the year 1872 our county paid on

Commonwealth prosecutions to Dist. Atty.	
Sheriff, Witnesses	$1668 25
Grand and Travers Jurors, Court Crier, Tipstaves, &c.	6656 06
Inquisitions on dead bodies	116 55
Current expenses for necessaries to Jail and Court House	2034 45
Making a total of	$12011 83

Now considering that there were but two jury trials in Common Pleas cases at the last term of our court and that in one of these the defence was, "Not liable because I was intoxicated when I signed the note;" and that at November Session every criminal then tried and sentenced to imprisonment—two of them going to the Western Penitentiary—claimed that he committed the offence when intoxicated. Your correspondent thinks that fully one-half of the above mentioned sum of $12011.83 or about $6005.91 would have been saved to the tax-payers of the county if there had not been a single house licensed during the year. Our Poor House expenses for the same year were $9802.60 of this sum probably one-third or $3267.53 was expended for the benefit of those who, either directly or indirectly, were led to the Alms House by intemperate habits. This makes a round sum of nearly ten thousand dollars paid yearly out of our County Treasury on the pretence of accommodating the travelling public, when the truth is, that there are only three or four towns in the county that ever have any traveling public to accommodate. The towns that have any considerable travel will afford hotels conducted on temperance principles, and if they will not, it will be a saving of thousands of dollars, besides an untold amount of misery, to maintain such hotels at the public expense. Now look at the credit side of the account. The total number of licenses granted in 1872 to taverns, eating-houses, and liquor stores, was nineteen. For these license the paltry sum of $410 was paid. This money was collected by the County Treasurer, and by him paid into the State Treasury, so that not one solitary cent remains to the use of Huntingdon county. Nearly ten thousand dollars for worse than nothing! Now you tax-payers, who are advocates of the license law, take out of this statement what comfort you can! Is not the license law a swindle upon the public rather than the indispensible advantage that you say it is? Besides the above is only a fraction of the actual cost of intemperance. We cannot express in dollars and cents the deluge of misery that it pours upon mankind. Why should the industrious and sober half of our citizens labor and bear pecuniary burdens to support the other half in drunkenness? Intemperance seems to be a darling sin of the American people. Not only do our laws establish dram shops in our midst, but our people of all classes mock and wink at the crime of open drunkenness. Men drunk as strong drink can make them are daily seen in public places, and our liquor dealers daily and hourly sell to persons of known intemperate habits. But once in a thousand times are these men called to answer the demands of the broken laws whose penalties they have incurred. The reason must be that in this respect we are demoralized; that drunkenness is a national vice and one that we are very loth to give up. But let it be so no longer. Let the good people of our county go to the polls, at the approaching election, fully determined to vote the retail liquor business out of existence. If at the end of a three years experiment we do not find our public Treasury richer, our annual expenses decreased, the health and morals of our people improved and our prisons nearly or quite empty, we will, if desired, have the blessed privilege of returning to to the present system.

It is a noticable fact that during the past year the sessions of our several courts have been unusually brief. Your correspondent knows that for this we are largely indebted to our excellent judge; but he also claims and asserts that by reducing the number of licensed houses, and thus making the access to strong drink more difficult, the amount of business heretofore before our courts has been greatly reduced.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, more anon. Yours, &c.

RUSTICUS.

More Poor House Facts.

MR. EDITOR:—In our other review of Poor House affairs we omitted some important facts in regard to the report of said institution, which, with your permission, we will now lay before the public:

In said report we notice bills of sundries amounting to $179 02, $100 57, $325 65, &c., and in the same report we find charged three yards of flannel, $1.95. If a small bit of flannel could be itemized, why not larger bills? It strikes us that said report contains too many "sundries." The tax-payers of Huntingdon county have a right to see how their money is expended, and do not feel disposed to be put off with statements containing "sundries," especially when things are conducted as under the present ring.

In said account there is no return made of the farm products consumed in the last year, which we can safely estimate to be worth $2500. Add this to $8,902 60, making a total of $12,302 60. So we have the actual expenditures of Huntingdon County Alms House to be over Twelve Thousand Dollars.

To give the tax-payers of Huntingdon county a clearer insight into the matter, we annex the following table of comparisons, placing the figures of Huntingdon county at the same the report makes it, though not correct:

No. Paup'rs	Counties.	Average Cost.
62	Huntingdon	$ 9,802 60
151	Blair	8,245 75
67	Beaver	7,465 72
126	Fayette	8,317 42
92	Perry	4,924 97
93	Greene	6,133 46
136	Bedford	6,691 56
50	Mifflin	4,157 51
373	Dauphin	28,876 47

The above table needs no explanation. Look at the number of paupers in each county, then the amount that it costs to keep them, and you will see that Huntingdon county's paupers cost, on an average, nearly *four times* the amount of any other county's. This certainly should not be. We should support our paupers as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other county in the State. We could do it if we had the right men at the head of Poor House affairs—men who were impervious to political rascality—men who would not compromise their sense of honor for the sake of retaining in office a man like John Logan.

And before we close we would like to ask a question: Who pays the man that John Logan hired in Huntingdon last week to go to Harrisburg to prevent, if possible, the passage of the Bill now before the Senate in regard to Poor House affairs? Is this where the money goes to? Does John Logan use it to keep himself in office? If so, thou art a favored John! What motive has John Logan and his "pals" in preventing the passage of the Bill now pending before the Senate; and especially why is John so interested?

Let us hear from you, boys, but please don't all speak at once. TAX-PAYER.

Marriages.

ESKLEY—SNYDER.—On the 4th inst., at the Franklin House, by the Rev. S. M'Henry, Mr. David F. Eskley to Miss Maggie E. Snyder, all of this county.

CULBERTSON—STELY.—On the 10th inst., at the E. L. Parsonage, by the same, Mr. Miles Culbertson to Miss Mary Stely, both of Mifflin county.

BROWN—SMOCKER.—On the 20th inst., at the E. L. Parsonage, by the same, Mr. Samuel L. Brown to Miss Ollie M. Smocker, all of this county.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1873.

In coffee, sugar and molasses no change, and but little stock of either here to operate in.

The flour market continues exceedingly dull, and prices of medium and low grades favor buyers. Only a few hundred barrels changed hands, including superfines at $5@5.50; extras at $6@7; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7.50@8.75; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $8.25@9.30; also 1,200 barrels of Redstone and 800 barrels Girard Mills on secret terms. No change in rye flour or corn meal.

There is very little movement in wheat, and no change in prices. Sales of 1,200 barrels red at $1.95@1.98, and No. 1 spring at $1.70@1.73. No sales of rye. Corn is in strong request, and 3,000 bushels yellow sold at 58@59c., and white at 62c. Oats are dull at 48@50c. for white.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., February 25, 1873.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$	$ 30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	24@26	28
" Rio, good	23@25	25
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		22
" Rio, good, "		25
EGGS		25
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat		9 25 to 9 50
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 80 to 1 85
" red, "		1 70 to 1 80
RYE		75
CORN		55
OATS		35
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	85@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	80
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	80
" best baking	55	60
Potatoes		60
Buckwheat		55

New Advertisements.

EXCELSIOR.—

Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines

are considered superior to all others before the American public for the speedy and certain cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. Invalids, try them, and be convinced of the truth of what we assert. It is but ten months since they were first offered to the public, and to-day they are sold by first-class Druggists and Merchants in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, the Virginias, Ohio, Indiana, and the District of Columbia. Surely they are not humbugs or they would'nt be so highly commended by the intelligence of the most powerful states in all this fair land. They are classified so as to meet the most difficult diseases for which they are offered, not one medicine for all the diseases humanity is heir to.

The Magic Balm

cannot fail to cure Coughs and Colds if used according to directions. For all diseases arising from impurities in the blood use the

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE
Restorative and Blood Purifier.

THE SAMSON OIL

need only be tried to convince any one that it will cure Cramp Colic, Bunions, etc.

The Hepatica Pills

are an Alternative Cathartic, and should be used in every family. They should be used in connection with the

Mountain Herb Bitters

for Fever and Ague.

FOUSE BROS., CRUM & CO., Sole Proprietors of

Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines
—AND—
Fouse's I. X. L. Horse and Cattle Powders.

Nos. 135 & 137 North George St., York, Pa.

For sale, wholesale and retail by John Reed, Huntingdon, Pa., of whom they all can be bought at manufacturers' prices. Also for sale at retail by S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, Pa., and A. P. W. Johnson, Huntingdon, Pa.

July14,1872-1yr.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!! We will pay all Agents $40 per week in cash who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

$5 to $25 per day—agents wanted to sell a Beautiful Portrait, in oil colors, of the Hero of Gettysburg, the late Maj. Gen. George G. Meade. Send $1 for outit, or 25 cents for sample. CROSSCUP & WEST, 702 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MUSTARD.—Wholesale to the trade. Single cans sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00. W. HERMAN T. FREAUFF, Reading, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00

ORGANIC LAW OF THE SEXES. Conditions which impair verility—positive and negative electricity—proof that life is evolved without union—effect of tobacco—influence of fish and phosphoric diet—modern treatment of pelvic diseases, stricture and varicocle, and arrest of developement; ten lectures to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., 45 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.; 64 pages, 25 cents. "Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of great value to the whole human race."—Horace Greeley.

SEND 25 CENTS FOR THE

ADVERTISERS' GAZETTE.

A book of 128 pages, showing how, when and where to advertise, and containing a list of nearly 3,000 newspapers with much other information of interest to advertisers. Address Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Publishers, 41 Park Row, New York.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY AT THE HUNTINGDON INSURANCE AGENCY.

LIFE, FIRE AND STOCK.

Leister's Building, Second Floor.

HANOVER, CONTINENTAL, COMMERCE, GERMAN of Erie, ALPS, ALLEMANIA, NORTH MISSOURI and ALLENTOWN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANIES.

JOHN H. DAVIDSON,
Underwriter.

10apr31yr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [*Estate of MARGARET M'KINSTRY, dec'd*] Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Margaret M'Kinstry, late of Shirley township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES S. M'KINSTRY,
Shirleysburg, Jan. 29, '73. [Admr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. [*Estate of SARAH PHEASANT, dec'd.*] Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Sarah Pheasant, late of Union township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL H. PHEASANT,
Calvin, Jan. 29, '73. [Exr.

BEST THING IN THE WEST.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

L A N D S !

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situate in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit. Seven per Cent. Interest. 20 per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO LAND BUYERS!

THE Facts about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one-fourth; a Rich Soil, and Splendid Climate; short and mild winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, stone and brick on the line; Cheap rates on coal, lumber, etc.; no lands owned by speculators; Homesteads and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route: Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the road. For circulars and general information, address

A. E. TOUZALIN,
Manager Land Dep't,
Topeka, Kansas.

22jan5m.

Real Estate.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER.

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY. Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys-at Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Ijan63-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF A DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN WEST HUNTINGDON.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, in the bor. of Huntingdon, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 7th, 1873,

at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, the following real estate:

All that valuable lot of ground fronting 50 feet on the north side of Mifflin, and extending back at right angles to the same 150 feet to a fifteen foot alley, having thereon erected a NEW TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, about 18x20, with three rooms on second story and two good rooms and kitchen on the first floor.

This house is well finished inside and outside—the rooms all being papered. There is a good well of water at the door. The lot is in excellent condition and is enclosed by a good, neat, pale fence. There is ample front to this lot to build another commodious dwelling house on Mifflin street.

The property is owned by *Mr. James A. Mitchell*, of Philadelphia, who built it for himself, but whose business calls him elsewhere. It is at present occupied by John Megahan.

Persons wishing to view the premises will please call on ASAHEL H. HIGHT, or at the office of the undersigned.

Terms of sale:—$100 to be paid as soon as the property is knocked down; $500 on the 1st day of April next, at which time deed will be delivered and possession given; and the balance in two equal annual payments, April 1, 1874, and April 1, 1875, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser. Interest on last two payments from April 1, 1873.

LOVELL & MUSSER.
Att'y for owner.
No. 300½ Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. R. KING, Auctioneer.
Huntingdon, Pa., Feb. 19, 1873.

Miscellaneous.

STAGE LINE From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.

jany.-713fo H. McMANIGILL.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR "INSECTS AT HOME."—Seven hundred pages; upwards of 700 cuts; 21 full page engravings. "Just the Book for Intelligent rural homes." The drawings are faithful representatives of Insect and Plant. Send for Circular. Address George Brooks, 124 North 7th st., Philadelphia. [nov6-1y

DAVID BLAIR. SAMUEL T. NICHOLSON.

BLAIR & NICHOLSON, Successors to Henry Stark, deceased, No. 153 North Third street,

The Huntingdon Journal.

Educational.

Education, and the Science and Art of Teaching.--No. 5.

ITS AIMS AND PURPOSES—CONTINUED.

The invention of the art of printing, of the safety-lamp, of the sewing machine, of telegraphic communication, of the application of steam to machinery and the like, has not only given immortality to a name, but a much richer blessing to grateful millions. Guiding the growing intellect of a nation, is vastly more important and far-reaching in results, than drilling armies or directing campaigns. The imperious commander controls only the physical man, the imperial educator moulds the mind. In a word, the interests of literature, of morals, of society, of science and of art, are confided to the educating and the educated. It is theirs to receive the charge, and to improve the trust, and by constant effort to lighten toil, to discipline mind, to correct morals, and to strengthen faith, may they show that among the aims and purposes of education are the elevation of society and the improvement of our race.

The national aspect in which this whole question might be presented, invests it with still additional interest and importance. The elevation of our nation, the honor of our name, the influence of our government among the families of earth, the perpetuity of our free institutions, and the longevity of our national fabric, are dear to every patriot. And are not these bound up with the question of education, of our schools and colleges and universities? No arithmetic can estimate, or language depict, the mighty waves of influence ever going forth from the ancient and modern universities of Europe. What has given to Great Britain and to Germany such preponderance in the scale of nations, but their noble, their almost omnipotent, institutions of learning? And let but the cultivation of our American national mind keep pace with our unparalleled growth in every other direction (the disproportion is daily decreasing), and we shall yet stand, in literature, in science and art, where we now stand in all other respects, in the front rank of the nations of the earth.

ITS RESULTS.

A few centuries ago, nearly all that was called learning in the world, was shut up in a few colleges and universities, where learned professors delivered their erudite lectures to a favored few, who had the wealth and the leisure to enjoy their instructions, whilst the humble masses were left without even the rudiments of an education. Books were so few and so costly that the poor could not expect to possess them, whilst such a novelty as the modern, and now indispensible, newspaper, magazine and review, was not thought of. It is certainly very difficult, for us of the present day, to imagine how men could bear to live in such gloomy and cheerless times, or what would now be the state of society could all these means of popular enlightenment and entertainment be taken away.

Now, however, the beneficent genius of culture and refinement, having escaped from her long imprisonment in the monk's cloister and the professor's lecture room, where she was compelled to give forth her scanty utterances in the hampered speech of a dead language, goes forth free, as God intended her to be, bright as the rising sun, and with beams of light almost as diffusive as they, speaking the language of the millions, visiting the cottage as well as the palace, and, whilst uttering the technical speech of science to the student, she tells her useful lessons of knowledge around the hearths of the poor, and prattles her first lessons in the nursery of childhood.—Over all the hillsides, and along all the valleys, does she delight to lead millions of our joyful youth, with satchel and books and "shining morning faces," no longer "creeping slowly and unwillingly to school," to the neat and tasteful and well-ventilated school-houses which she has taught her favored children to rear, and whose walls she adorns with her curious maps and charts, from which the well-pleased eyes of children steal many a valuable and unconscious lesson. Her almost countless dailies, weeklies, quarterlies, her books and pictures, made attractive with every tasteful device of art, give profitable employment and exalted pleasure to millions who produce, or sell, or read and study them. Thus it is that, from every fountain of thought, there flow down streams of refreshing among the millions of men as free as the brooks that sing by their doors, and from which all may as freely partake and feel in the inspiring draught a community and fellowship with the unknown source. Even the poor slave, whom it was once a punishable offence to teach the reading of God's word, may now, free as his master, press to his eager lips the long proscribed cup of knowledge. Ku Klux incendiaries may burn his humble school-house and murder his missionary teacher, but they cannot stop the tide of popular enlightenment, or restrict its privileges to the old, aristocratic classes. Exalted to the rank of a citizen, with the old stigma of natural inferiority blotted out, the former slave will yet prove his right to be ranked among the common brotherhood of his species and vindicate his equality, by his culture and capacity, and mayhap, shall yet teach those who would now enforce his ignorance, the science of equitable government, the rudiments of religion and the lessons of charity. (The Virginia Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his first annual report, tells of a rather striking instance of double magnanimity. In one of the districts of Henrico county, the negroes were largely in the majority as voters, while the whites owned all the taxable property. When the question of providing for public schools by local taxation was submitted to the voters, the negroes unanimously declined to vote, on the ground that though they would be more largely benefitted than the whites by the establishment of schools, they did not feel that it would be right for them, as non-tax-payers, to vote the tax. The white people determined not to be outdone in magnanimity, voted to a man for the tax, and so they have a curious kind of conflict between the two races in that part of Henrico county, which promises to result in the utter extermination of all ill-feeling between them.) We may not deny any future of good even to the most humble and despised who show a love and capacity for study, endurance and sobriety, and it is perfectly certain that the solid acquirements of education and the adornments of piety cannot forever be held in subjection to a mere prejudice of color. The superiority of solid culture, to the mere glitter of its affectation, may be seen on a grand scale in recent affairs. France and Prussia are examples. If there is one possible and satisfactory explanation for the rapid, uniform and unprecedented success of Prussia in her conflict with France, it is found in the fact that the former led into the war an educated Protestant soldiery, made efficient, self-reliant and brave by the humanizing and Christian influences of an unsurpassed system of popular education and the blessings of a free Bible, against a people naturally intelligent and courageous, but ill-governed and priest-ridden, without the advantages of a useful education and the blessings of an evangelical religion. The soldier in the one army was a free citizen of a Protestant country, in that of the other he was a virtual bondman, in a land swayed by infidelity and priest-craft. A large and strong army, heroic leaders, an intelligent purpose, a fervent patriotism, a firm trust in God—these won the victory for Germany. And the result is a comment upon the merits of the respective systems of training. And nothing augurs more hopefully for the ultimate triumph of education and Christianity over the darkness of popular ignorance and papal superstition, than the immense advantage which Protestant Prussia had in the late war with papal and infidel France. In all future conflicts, where Common Schools and the Bible are brought into collision with ignorance and superstition, it will not be difficult to predict the result.

In its intellectual and religious pursuits, Germany cannot but be the gainer by the new order of things. The Universities will have more of a national type than heretofore; they will attract more students from abroad, as being under the protection of a powerful and great government, and it may be presumed that the new idea of national unity will tend to elevate the national standard of education. She will enjoy a higher type of freedom, imbibe more enlarged views, and be put in the way of more exalted progress under the empire than under the confused rule that has happily passed away. She is really very much like the Union of our States. The government of its twenty-eight States have, of course, more power as they remain in authority for life, and the power is transmitted to their rightful heirs. But the general plan of the empire is very similar to our republic, and when organized upon a little more liberal basis, it will possess many excellencies that the rivalries of party, and the thirst for office in this country, cannot have. The freedom of the press, of speech, and of religion, is as unlimited as it need be; there are some wholesome restrictions placed upon it that an empire would necessarily resort to, but, upon the whole, the people of Germany will have no occasion to yearn for a better government, as long as the common masses of her citizens are permitted the enjoyments of the blessings of a good education and true refinement.

The situation of the German Empire, is one of great interest to the world. A power so large, so vigorous, so intelligent and so heroic, can do mighty things, both for evil as well as for good. A former French King has said: "If I had the rule of Germany, not a drop of blood should be shed in all Europe without my consent." Weak as Germany is when divided, it is as naturally strong when united. It is bounded on the North by the North Sea, Denmark and the Baltic Sea; on the East by Russia, Russian Poland, Silesia, Bohemia, and upper Austria; on the South by Tyrol and Switzerland, and on the West by France, Belgium and Holland, occupying an area of two hundred and ten thousand square miles, and containing nearly forty-one millions of inhabitants, or one hundred and ninety to every square mile.

Physically, Germany can be divided into three parts—the lowlands of the North, the broken river and hill countries of the Middle, and the mountain slopes of the South. These natural characteristics are, however, interwoven with each other; the rivers leaping from the mountains of the south, burst through the villages and ravines of the middle land, and find their way through the plains of the north into the adjoining seas. The products of the soil and industrial pursuits adapted to the different localities, balance each other very evenly. Agriculture and grazing is followed in the north, business in the middle, and manufacture in the south parts of Germany. There is no country so well adapted to the support and the wants of a great nation, and no country would less admit of a satisfactory division between rivaling powers. The one great necessity of Germany is a united nationality; unity of action in the development of splendid natural resources, harmony in its commercial interests, protection to its manufacturing pursuits, encouragement to its mining facilities, steady, peaceful and economical government. "The great laborers of the world; in matters of intellect, none equal them; in erudition, in philosophy—in the most crabbed linguistic studies, in voluminous editions, dictionaries, and other compilations, in researches of the laboratory, in all science—in short, whatever stern and hard, but necessary and preparatory work there is to be done, that is their province; patiently, and with most commendable self-sacrifice, they hew out every stone that enters into the edifice of modern times."

The uniformity of the best methods of teaching, and the unrestricted diffusion of the best literature for youth throughout the schools of the land, are silently and surely exerting an influence upon the rising generation which will most intimately link the future adult populations of our age and country into a community of interests and sympathies that it will ever be gladness to read of the troubles of infallible Popes and exiled and captured Napoleons, of the flying of Isabellas, and even the waning Victorias.

It becomes us, then, as a people, to enlarge the foundation and greatly to increase the advantages of our schools. We have no lack in point of numbers, but all do not possess full and adequate facilities. The plastic, youthful mind should be surrounded by healthful influences, elevating and refining to the taste and sensibilities, whilst prosecuting a course of study. Works of art and skill, should adorn the grounds, whilst well-filled libraries and well-stocked laboratories should fill the rooms of our institutions. Above all should the number of earnest, sympathizing, faithful and competent instructors be increased, and their daily toil and mental drudgery be relieved by fewer recitations, and much larger salaries.

To all teachers we would say: Your work is not upon a finished nor exhausted field, your profession is not one into which no daring explorer need venture with hope of achieving new and important results. There are all the attractions and promise of an untraveled territory lying before you, and you are invited to press forward and bring into the storehouse of general information, the principles and features of this science, from personal experiment and original research. Though you enter the list at a late day in the world's history, you may still be pioneers, and in due time be enrolled among the patriarchs of education. And will always feel, as Newton did at the close of his life, that the great ocean of truth is still unexplored. "I do not know," said he, "what I may appear to the world; but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, while the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

JASON.

A. HOFFMAN,
Manufacturer of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealer in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

AGENTS WANTED FOR McCLELLAN'S *GOLDEN STATE*, the first and only complete history of the Pacific Slope; Description of the Seasons, Products, Mountains, Scenery, Valleys, Rivers, Lakes, Forests, Waterfalls, Bays and Harbors. 700 pages, 200 Illustrations and Maps. Illustrated Circulars Free.
WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb.5,1873-3mos.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after January 20th, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE	LE 7 40	Huntingdon	AR	AR 4 00
	7 45	Long Siding		3 55
	8 00	McConnellstown		3 45
	8 05	Pleasant Grove		3 53
	8 22	Marklesburg		3 22
	8 40	Coffee Run		3 07
	8 45	Rough and Ready		3 00
	9 00	Cove		2 50
	9 05	Fishers Summit		2 45
	9 15	Saxton		2 35
	9 40	Riddlesburg		2 15
	9 47	Hopewell		2 05
	10 05	Pipers Run		1 50
	10 25	Tatesville		1 30
	10 37	Bloody Run		1 20
	10 40	Mount Dallas		1 15
	11 08	BEDFORD		12 44

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 25	LE	Saxton	2 15	AR
9 40		Coalmont	2 00	
9 45		Crawford	1 55	
AR 9 00	AR	Dudley	1 45	LE
		Broad Top City		

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD: MAIL	WESTWARD: CINCINNATI EXPRESS	WESTWARD: PASSENGER	WESTWARD: WAY PASSENGER	WESTWARD: MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD: HARRISBURG ACCOM.	EASTWARD: MAIL	EASTWARD: PHILADA. EXPRESS
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5 07	2 08	11 32	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55		Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10		Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 20		Mill Creek	9 21	4 20	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50		HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 04	3 40	12 31	12 20		Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 14	3 48	12 42	12 32		Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 21	3 54	12 50	12 40		Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 36	4 05	1 07	1 00		Birmingham	8 50	3 32	10 54
6 43	4 12	1 14	1 08		Tyrone	8 40	3 25	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 24	1 22		Tipton	8 30	3 15	10 42
7 06	4 28	1 33	1 30		Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 08	4 28	1 38	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 11	4 45	2 00	2 00		Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

The East Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.
The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a. m., and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a. m.
The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.
The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.
Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 25 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.
The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a. m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a. m.
The Chicago Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6.51 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg 10.20 p m.
The East Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 45 A. M.
The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.
The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—

On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	PASS.	EXPRESS.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg.....leave	1 25	4 50	10 50
Harrisburg.....Arrive			2 20
			P. M.
Williamsport.....leave	6 45	ar 8 35	2 20
Elmira.....arrive	10 20		le 5 20
Canandaigua			ar 8 00
Rochester			
Buffalo			
Suspension Bridge			
Niagara Falls			

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	PASS.	EXPRESS.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg.....leave	4 00	11 40	2 05
Baltimore.....arrive	P. M. 12 15	P. M. 3 00	6 30
Washington.....arrive			

ALFRED R. FISKE.
Nov. 5, 1872. General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, January 13th, 1875, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS.	ACM.	MAIL. P.M.	STATIONS.	MAIL.	ACM.
Philadelphia	.....	11.40	Cumberland	10.05	P.M. 3.05
Baltimore	.....	.....	Mt Savage June	10.20	3.20
	P.M.	A.M.	Bridgeport	11.20	4.15
Harrisburg	.....	.....	Wills Creek	11.25	4.20
Lewistown	.....	.....	Preston	11.35	4.30
HUNTINGDON	.....	7.40	Londonderry	11.50	4.48
Mount Dallas	1.20	10.40	Buffalo Mills	11.56	4.54
Ashcom	1.27	10.46	Sulphur Springs	12.05	5.00
Lutzville	1.33	10.52	Maun's Choice	12.12	5.14
Jamesons	1.42	11.00	Napier	12.22	5.26
	A.M.		Wolfsburg	12.30	5.34
BEDFORD	6.20	11.08	BEDFORD	12.40	5.44
					A.M.
Wolfsburg	6.30	11.22	Jamesons	12.52	9.09
Napier	6.37	11.29	Lutzville	1.00	9.17
Maun's Choice	6.48	11.40	Ashcom	1.05	9.30
Sulphur Springs	6.55	11.46	Mount Dallas	1.10	9.30
Buffalo Mills	7.06	11.56	Ar. Huntingdon	4.15	.....
Londonderry	7.11	12.01	" Lewistown	.....	.....
Preston	7.28	12.17	" Harrisburg	8.45	.....
Wills Creek	7.38	12.27	" Baltimore	.....	.....
Bridgeport	7.45	12.35			
Mt Sav Junction	8.30	1.20			
Ar. Cumberland	8.45	1.35	" Philadelphia	2.30	.....

☞The above is Pennsylvania Railroad Time.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 2TH, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.
Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.
East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25, 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.
Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.
Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.03 p. m. Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.
Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.15 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leave Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.
Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.35 and 9.00 a. m., 2.55 and 5.40 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.
Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.
Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.
Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 and 5.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.
On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.75 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Baggage checked through; 200 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
dec2 ,72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.
For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.
The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, 71 Master of Transportation.

THE LARGEST, THE SIMPLEST.
THE DAVIS
VERTICAL FEED SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINE
THE CHEAPEST THE BEST.

This machine is presented with the full est assurance that it will meet the wants of the public more fully than any other, being the lary yest machine made, having less working parts, running rapid, light and easy, possessing a variety of new useful attachments for executing an enlarged variety of work; having a new combination of feed and working principles, which renders it more effective in executing the various grades of work required, either in the family or manufactory; in fact, having every essential element to render it an assured and speedy success.
Don't buy until you see The Davis.
S. S. SMITH, Agent.
No. 616 Hill street, Huntingdon.
Oct.23'72-3mo.

Pianos.

PATENT
ARION
PIANO

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.
COMPOUND REST PLANK.
FULL IRON FRAME.
SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS
WHY THE
ARION PIANO
IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE
VOX JUBILANT
AND
VOX HUMANA,
THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF
REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, we *do fully warrant every Organ for the period of six years, (at our own expense.)*

We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction.

Send your orders to
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No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS,

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Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

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nov27-6m.

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CURES THE WORST PAINS
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NOT ONE HOUR
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The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford asc eand comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
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Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

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Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

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Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Blotch Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, exceeds in arresting the wasts, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure.
Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,
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Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
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HANNAH P. KNAP

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,
pefectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Billious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegative, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterous drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
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